R E P O R T R E S U M E S

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DELAWARE TECHNICAL AND COMMUNITY COLLEGES, FIRST REPORT BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

DELAWARE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, DOVER

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FOLLOWING LEGISLATION TO ESTABLISH THE DELAWARE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY (LATER CALLED THE DELAWARE TECHNICAL AND COMMUNITY COLLEGE), A BOARD OF TRUSTEES WAS COMMISSIONED (AUGUST 1966) TO PRESENT A REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE LEGISLATURE BY JANUARY 1967. AFTER EXAMINING TWO CONSULTANT REPORTS, STUDIES MADE BY THE UNIVERSITY OF DELAWARE, BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, AND BY BOARDS OF VARIOUS OUT-OF-STATE TECHNICAL AND COMMUNITY COLLEGES, THE BOARD CONCLUDED THAT THE STATE NEEDED A SYSTEM OF 2-YEAR, OPEN-DOOR, COMPREHENSIVE, COMMUNITY COLLEGES. THE SYSTEM SHOULD PROVIDE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS FOR (1) SEMIPROFESSIONAL EMPLOYMENT (BUSINESS, ENGINEERING, HEALTH, AND SPECIAL SERVICES), (2) TRANSFER COURSES, AND (3) GENERAL EDUCATION. IT SHOULD ALSO OFFER SUPPORTING PROGRAMS SUCH AS (1) CAREER AND PERSONAL GUIDANCE, (2) DEVELOPMENTAL (REMEDIAL) COURSES, AND (3) COMMUNITY SERVICES. THE FACILITIES MUST BE WITHIN COMMUTING DISTANCE OF THE CITIZENS AND BE RESPONSIVE TO THE STATE-WIDE NEEDS OF COMMERCE, INDUSTRY, AND GOVERNMENT. THE REPORT ALSO LISTS IN DETAIL OTHER IMMEDIATE AND FUTURE REQUIREMENTS, LAYS OUT THE PLAN OF ACTION, PRESENTS CAPITAL AND OPERATING BUDGETS, AND GIVES THE REASONS BEHIND ALL DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS. (HH)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

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DELAWARE TECHNICAL AND COMMUNITY COLLEGES

FIRST REPORT

BY THE

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

JC 680 208

UNIVERSITY OF CALIF.
LOS ANGELES

MAY 1 1968

CLEARINGHOUSE FOR
JUNIOR COLLEGE
INFORMATION

DECEMBER 27, 1966

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BOARD OF TRUSTEES
DELAWARE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
DOVER

December 27, 1966

TO: The Honorable Charles L. Terry, Jr.
Governor of the State of Delaware

Members of the General Assembly

Pursuant to Title 14, Delaware Code, Chapter 91, the Board of Trustees of the Delaware Institute of Technology submits this first report on its progress and recommendations.

The Board agrees that there is an urgent need for a two-year post-high school comprehensive educational system in the State of Delaware. The Board proposes to name this system the Delaware Technical and Community College.

At this time, the Board advocates the establishment of a Southern Branch to serve Sussex County and the southern portion of Kent County, utilizing the William C. Jason Comprehensive High School at Georgetown. Plans are well advanced for the Southern Branch, and specific recommendations are given in this report for a college to be opened in September 1967, accommodating 500 students the first year and 800 students in the second year. To achieve this objective, the Board requests that the General Assembly appropriate:

(a) $1,363,000 to convert the William C. Jason Comprehensive High School facility to a technical and community college center. If this amount is appropriated prior to February 15, 1967, Federal Grants of $294,000 can be obtained to reduce the State cost to $1,069,000.

(b) $1,062,000 for operating expenses of the college during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1967. Federal funds and tuition in the total amount of $300,000 should be forthcoming to reduce the cost to the State by that amount.

Governor Charles L. Terry, Jr.
Members of the General Assembly

The Board envisions the establishment of a Northern Branch to serve New Castle County and the northern portion of Kent County. Studies on this Branch are under way and are expected to be completed by June 1967. At that time, a separate report, including recommendations, will be submitted.

Respectfully submitted,

E. Hall Downes

E. Hall Downes, Chairman

William A. Carter

William A. Carter

Edward W Comings

Edward W. Comings

William C. Kay

William C. Kay

Clement J. Lemon

Clement J. Lemon

John H. Long

John H. Long

Charles L. Simms

Charles L. Simms

FOREWORD

Following passage of legislation to establish the Delaware Institute of Technology (see Appendix page V. for a copy of House Bill 529), Governor Terry appointed a Board of Trustees, who were commissioned on August 2, 1966. Since that time, the Board has worked diligently in response to the requirement of the law requesting that a report and recommendations be submitted to the Legislature by January 3, 1967. (See Activities of the Board, p. 1.)

Of five consultants, the Board asked two - Dr. Michael Brick, Associate Director, Community College Center, Teachers College, Columbia University, and Mr. Paul K. Weatherly, Director, Division of Technical Education Centers, State Commission for Technical Education, Columbia, South Carolina - to prepare comprehensive reports.

Based on these reports, studies made at the University of Delaware, the Delaware Department of Public Instruction and by the boards of technical and community colleges in a number of areas, the Board has reached conclusions presented in this report. (See p.4.)

A Plan of Action has been developed (p.8.) and an appropriation request for capital and operating expenses has been presented. (p.9.)

Justifications for proceeding with the proposed plans also are covered. (p.10.)

ACTIVITIES OF THE BOARD IN 1966

In developing a practical plan for post-high school programs, the Board members studied and evaluated the philosophies, objectives, policies, curriculum, staffing problems, procedures, and financial management of two-year institutions elsewhere. This was accomplished as follows:

(1) The Board met in Washington, D.C. with officers of both the American Association of Junior Colleges and the Vocational-Technical Division of the Office of Education of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to obtain their general advice and counsel and their specific recommendations on institutions to be visited and consultants to be interviewed.

(2) Meetings were held with the following five consultants, all of whom are recognized nationally for their successes in planning and starting new technical and community colleges:

(a) Michael Brick, Associate Director, Center for Community Colleges, Teachers College, Columbia University.

(b) A. Wade Martin, Executive Director, State Committee for Technical Education, Columbia, South Carolina.

(c) Robert McKee, President, Northern Virginia Community College.

(d) Joseph T. Nerden, Professor of Industrial Education, North Carolina State College.

(e) Paul K. Weatherly, Director, Division of Technical Education Centers, State Committee for Technical Education, Columbia, South Carolina.

Of the above, Michael Brick and Paul K. Weatherly were retained to make in-depth studies of the conditions in Delaware. Their findings and recommendations are covered in two independent reports to the Board.

(3) The Board members individually or collectively visited two-year post-high school technical and community colleges in Connecticut, Florida, Massachusetts, New Jersey and South Carolina. In addition, three national conferences on community college matters were attended.

(4) Following its formation in August 1966, the Board has held two regular meetings each month and twenty special meetings.

The Board has discussed its findings and plans with the following groups:

(1) The Administration and Board of Trustees of the University of Delaware and Delaware State College.

(2) The Delaware School Boards Association.

(3) The Delaware State Board of Education.

(4) The American Society of Engineering Technicians, Delaware Chapter.

(5) Guidance Counsellors from high schools throughout the State, and particularly those from Kent and Sussex Counties.

(6) The Greater Wilmington Development Council, as well as its Educational Committee.

(7) The Sussex County Education Association.

(8) Various interested citizen groups in Sussex County.

The Board also sponsored a visit by twenty Guidance Counsellors from Kent and Sussex high schools, five representatives from the University of Delaware and one representative each from Delaware State College and the Delaware School Boards Association to a representative community college offering technical and college parallel programs. The consensus of this group was that a similar institution would fill a vital need in Delaware.

CONCLUSIONS

As a result of its studies, the Board has reached the following conclusions:

(1) Delaware needs a system of two- year open-door comprehensive community colleges.

> "Open-door" means that admission is open to anyone having a high school education or its equivalent. It presupposes a variety of curricula to match the interests and abilities of a variety of students. An open-door policy, however, does not mean an open-door curriculum. While students need not choose courses which are outside their interests, they cannot be admitted to those which lie beyond their abilities.
>
> "Comprehensive" means a spectrum of activities covering:

A. Educational Programs for:

1. Semi-professional employment which means two-year programs which will qualify the students for an associate degree or a certificate in the following areas:

   (a) Business Services

   (b) Engineering Technology

   (c) Health Services

   (d) Special Services

2. Transfer to four year colleges or universities which means a well-rounded academic program for students who desire to continue their college education and to receive credits for courses which they have completed successfully at the two-year post-high school institution.

Conclusions (Continued)

3. General education which means development of the individual as a citizen and as an effective member of the community.

B. Supporting Programs and Services:

1. Guidance which means the interpretation of the educational programs of the college to the students; the encouragement of the students to select goals and undertake programs consistent with their abilities; and the provision of opportunities for students to receive assistance with their educational or personal problems.

2. Developmental education which means remedial and high school equivalent courses for students who possess insufficient academic preparation to pursue the semi-professional or college transfer programs.

3. Community services which means that the college should work cooperatively with industry, professional people, government, and the community to plan and develop educational programs for which there is a need, and which appears economically and educationally feasible.

The "community college" concept arises from the need for post-high school educational facilities within commuting distance of Delaware citizens, and responsive to the State-wide needs of commerce, industry and government.

Conclusions (Continued)

(2) A suitable name for such a system is the Delaware Technical and Community College.

(3) The college should establish standards of quality which will assure acceptance by national accrediting groups.

(4) The college should neither duplicate nor unjustifiably compete with other state supported educational efforts.

(5) In order to utilize fully the investment in educational facilities, programs should be offered during the full-calendar year.

(6) It is not feasible to establish branches of the college unless an enrollment of approximately 500 full-time equivalent students can be anticipated after the second year of operation.

(7) Surveys indicate that the high school population of Sussex County and the southern part of Kent County will justify one such institution with an enrollment of approximately 500 students the first year and approximately 800 students the second year within commuting distance.

(8) The William C. Jason Comprehensive High School facility which will be vacated by July 1, 1967 is well situated and with alterations is structurally adequate to serve the Sussex and southern Kent County area.

(9) Capital expenditures to modify the Jason facility are estimated at $1,363,000 of which $294,000 can be obtained from Federal Matching Grants, reducing the cost to the State to $1,069,000.

(10) For the first year of operation, and until the new system becomes well established, operating costs necessarily will be higher per student than for the long term. Extra costs will be incurred to enlist faculty, prepare course outlines, purchase office and general supplies, and to provide general administrative expenses sufficient to cover multiple campuses. For long term, operating costs are expected to average approximately $1,000 per student per year. This cost will be born by the state, the federal government and the student.

Conclusions (Continued)

(11) The cost of operating a college to serve the Sussex County and southern Kent County area is estimated at $1,062,000 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1967. Federal matching funds amounting to $160,000 may become available to apply to the above cost. Tuition fees, approximating $140,000 in fiscal 1968, will be returned to the State.

(12) In order to obtain a faculty, procure equipment, register students, and convert the Jason facility, funds to cover capital and operating expenses will have to be appropriated prior to February 15, 1967. This will permit opening a branch of the college in Georgetown in September, 1967.

(13) A branch of the college to serve New Castle County and the northern part of Kent County is urgently needed. The Board is being assisted by the Greater Wilmington Development Council in its studies of site selection, building requirements, potential student enrollment, occupational needs, curricula to be offered and other matters affecting the Board's recommendations. These will be the subject of a separate report which will be submitted in June 1967.

PLAN OF ACTION

In accordance with the powers granted by Section 9105, Chapter 91, Title 14, Delaware Code and contingent on the appropriation of funds by the General Assembly as recommended in this report, the Board will proceed as follows:

1. Change the name of the institution from the Delaware Institute of Technology to the Delaware Technical and Community College.

2. Establish a Southern Branch to serve Sussex County and the southern portion of Kent County, utilizing the William C. Jason High School at Georgetown. This branch will open in September 1967 for accommodating approximately 500 students the first year and 800 students during the second year.

3. Offer, at the above branch as soon as feasible a comprehensive program consisting of:

   A. Educational Programs for:

      1. Semi-professional employment
      2. Transfer to four year colleges
      3. General education

   B. Supporting Programs and Services:

      1. Guidance
      2. Developmental education
      3. Community services

   Note: See pages 4 and 5 for definitions of the above programs and supporting services.

4. Appoint suitable committees to advise the Board and the administration of the college.

5. Establish a Northern Branch to serve New Castle County and the northern portion of Kent County opening probably in September 1968. Studies on this Branch are under way and are expected to be completed by June 1967. At that time a separate report, including recommendations, will be submitted.

6. Prepare a plan for the future. This will include criteria for justifying educational programs, capital requirements, and projected operating expenses. Federal funds will also be sought to cover capital and operating expense to the extent these are available.

RECOMMENDED DELAWARE TECHNICAL AND COMMUNITY COLLEGE OPERATIONAL BUDGET REQUEST FY-68

(1)	Salaries and Wages		$887,300
	Administrative & Instructional (49 full-time, 103 part-time)	$795,900	
	Bookkeeping & Clerical (13)	54,800	
	Maintenance (9)	36,600	
(2)	Personal Services		8,600
(3)	Travel		6,400
(4)	Contractual Services		86,000
(5)	Supplies and Materials		59,800
(6)	Capital Outlay		13,900
	TOTAL		$1,062,000

Anticipated Federal Grants and student tuition should reduce the total cost to the State by approximately $300,000.

CAPITAL BUDGET REQUEST FOR DELAWARE TECHNICAL AND COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Phase I

I.	Remodeling of Jason School		
	Air Conditioning	525,000	
	Removing walls, converting classrooms to labs., etc. adding utilities. Includes lab furniture	225,000	
	Architects Fee	45,000	
			795,000
II.	Library Books		
	10,000 Volumes @ 7.00		70,000
III.	Equipment		
A.	Office Equipment for additional offices (Instructors)	9,822	
B.	Visual aids & Reproduction Equip.	14,728	
C.	Additional Library Equipment	8,660	
D.	Physics Lab (2)	22,754	
E.	Chemistry Lab (3)	31,572	
F.	Biology - Zoology (1)	22,861	
G.	Electronics Labs (3)	54,087	
H.	Secretarial Labs (2)	21,262	
I.	Basic Accounting Room	1,989	
J.	Mechanical Lab	56,744	
K.	Civil Technology Lab	17,600	
L.	Materials Testing Lab	57,283	
M.	Metalurgical & Welding Lab	18,115	
N.	Refrigeration Lab	27,770	
O.	Drafting & Design Labs (2)	12,464	
P.	Soils Testing Lab	16,480	
Q.	Industrial Technology Lab	26,200	
R.	Instrumentation, Hydraulics & Pneumetics	61,350	
S.	Learning & Language Labs (2)	16,259	
	Total Labs & Shops		498,000
	TOTAL CAPITAL FUNDS		$1,363,000

Anticipated Federal Grants should reduce the total cost to the State by $294,000.

JUSTIFICATIONS

The proposed Plan of Action is justified by the following considerations:

(1) In 1967 Delaware high schools will graduate about 5,944. Of these 2,912 (49%) probably will not enroll for post-high school education under current conditions.

In Sussex County and the lower part of Kent County there will be about 1,764 graduates, 987 (56%) who probably will not enroll in post-high school education. It is predicted that a technical and community college in this area will attract between 800 and 1,000 students after it becomes established.

(2) There is no public post-high school system in Delaware below the baccalaureate degree-granting level offering courses which would prepare students adequately for positions with business, industry or public service. This is a gap or void in Delaware's present educational institutions. The Delaware Technical and Community College is designed to fill this gap.

(3) Delaware's high school graduates are facing a changing and more demanding world of work. Technological changes are occurring at a faster pace each year. The Department of Labor tells us that in the present decade the fastest growth will occur among professional and technical occupations; there will be particular need for engineers, scientists, and technicians. The largest increases will occur in occupations requiring the most education and training.

(4) Delaware employers are forced to look outside the state for trained technicians because Delaware youth, intelligent as they may be, lack the necessary training.

(5) The lower counties need additional selectively chosen industries with sophisticated jobs and higher salaries for its people. Delaware is handicapped in attracting this type of industry in its lower section by the lack of highly skilled technicians and the inability to rapidly train a specialized work force.

Justifications (Continued)

(6) The Delaware Technical and Community College will meet the needs of those students who are capable and who wish a quality education but who cannot afford the tuition and living expenses of state or private universities and colleges. Community colleges with high quality arts and science programs for transfer students would enable a considerable number of this group to commence their college careers in an economical fashion, one they could afford.

(7) In addition, the Delaware Technical and Community College will encourage those students who might not otherwise attend college. Studies of students who do and do not enroll in college in general have revealed several primary areas of influence. One of these is academic ability and interest. Students who do well in school tend to be encouraged to go on; those who do poorly, tend not to continue. There are, however, individuals who vary from the general pattern: late developers whose grades do not reflect the full extent of their ultimate capacity; individualistic persons who do not fit into the mold; persons with unaroused or untapped abilities.

(8) The Delaware Technical and Community College will also meet the needs of students who lack the ability for professional education or the interest to undertake four years of collegiate arts and sciences, yet who could qualify for one of the semi-professions with two years of community college education focused on career preparation and accompanied by general education adjusted to their interests.

(9) The Delaware Technical and Community College will satisfy the needs of adults who require readily accessible opportunities for continuing education as a means of advancing in their callings or to prepare themselves for new occupations because of the changes which are occurring with increasing rapidity in our economic life.

Justifications (Continued)

(10) The two-year technical and community college concept has developed elsewhere in the nation over the last 25 to 30 years to meet these educational requirements, which now are well recognized and defined. Prior to the advent of this concept, higher education was for a relatively small proportion of high school graduates. Today community colleges accessible geographically and financially to all who can qualify, have already proliferated through at least 42 states. Enrollment in institutions of this kind has grown from 800,000 in 1956 to over 1,500,000 students in 1966.

(11) As has been the case throughout the nation, Delaware likewise needs a system of two-year community colleges near the homes of students, with minimum tuition fees, offering sound programs of general education, diversified technical instruction and transfer courses, with faculties dedicated to good undergraduate teaching, with admission standards and instruction for those of varying levels of ability, and a varied program of continuing education. In these areas lie the future of technical and community colleges in Delaware.

APPENDIX

I. ANALYSIS BY STATES OF THE NUMBERS OF TWO YEAR COLLEGES, THEIR ENROLLMENTS AND TYPES OF CURRICULUM OFFERINGS.

II. PROGRAM PERSPECTIVES FOR A COMMUNITY COLLEGE IN DELAWARE BY DR. RUTH M. LAWS, DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

III. RESULTS OF A STATE-WIDE SURVEY OF STUDENTS' OPINIONS, INTERESTS AND PLANS FOR POST HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION BY DR. HOBART M. CORNING.

IV. POTENTIAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE ENROLLMENTS - A PRIVATE COMMUNICATION BY OTIS JEFFERSON.

V. LAW CREATING DELAWARE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY - HOUSE BILL NO. 529 AS AMENDED BY HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. I.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION USED BY THE BOARD

(1) A Guide for the Development of the Delaware Institute of Technology by Michael Brick. November 1966.

(2) Report of Findings and a Suggested Plan to Implement the Legislative Charter of the Delaware Institute of Technology by Paul K. Weatherly. November 1966.

(3) Results of a State-Wide Survey of Students Opinions, Interests and Plans for Post High School Education by Dr. Hobart M. Corning. 1966.

(4) Private communication from Otis Jefferson, University of Delaware, on Community College Needs in Delaware. Prepared 1965.

(5) Program Perspectives for a Community College in Delaware by Dr. Ruth M. Laws, Delaware Department of Public Instruction.

(6) "Manpower Challenge of the 60's", U.S. Department of Labor.

(7) Whereabouts of 1965 Graduates State of Delaware, Department of Public Instruction by Marion B. Miller. March 1966.

(8) Present Location of June 1965 Graduates, Wilmington Public Schools. January 1966.

(9) Private communications from six private and parochial high schools in Delaware.

(10) United States Census of Population 1960.

(11) Delaware Occupational Research Coordinating Unit, October 26, 1966. Delaware Employment, March 1966. Delaware Technical Services Program.

(12) Delaware Employment Security Commission and Urban Affairs Survey.

(13) The Delaware Economy Division of Urban Affairs, University of Delaware. April 1965.

(14) "Feasibility Study of a Technical Institute at the University of Delaware", James I. Clower, Chairman. 1963.

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(15) From Junior to Senior College: A National Study of the Transfer Student by Dorothy M. Knoell and Leland L. Medsker, Center for the Study of Higher Education, University of California, Berkeley, 1965. Joint Committee on Junior and Senior Colleges by American Council on Education.

(16) Final Report of the Summer Study on Occupational, Vocational and Technical Education, July 6 to August 13, 1965, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

(17) The Technical Institute in America, G. Ross Henninger, Director ASEE National Survey of Technical Institute Education. McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc. 1959.

(18) Characteristics of Excellence in Engineering Technology Education, American Society for Engineering Education. James L. McGraw. 1962.

(19) Junior Colleges: 20 States 1966. American Association of Junior Colleges.

(20) Starting A Community Junior College by B. Lamar Johnson. 1964. American Association of Junior Colleges.

(21) Education of the Engineering Technician. Journal of Engineering Education, American Society for Engineering Education. Vol. 57, No. 3. November 1966.

ANALYSIS BY STATES OF THE NUMBERS OF TWO YEAR COLLEGES, THEIR ENROLLMENTS AND TYPES OF CURRICULUM OFFERINGS

Source of information:
1966 Junior College Directory
American Association of Junior Colleges

State	Total Number	Curricular Offerings: Transfer and Occupational	Curricular Offerings: Transfer Only	Curricular Offerings: Occupational Only	Enrollments October 1965
Alabama	20	12	8	0	8,003
Alaska	7	7	0	0	2,630
Arizona	6	6	0	0	23,235
Arkansas	6	2	4	0	3,016
California	80	76	2	2	488,718
Colorado	6	6	0	0	7,236
Connecticut	15	8	4	3	14,349
Delaware	1	1	0	0	808
Dist. of Columbia	3	2	1	0	670
Florida	27	21	6	0	61,667
Georgia	18	10	7	1	13,053
Hawaii	1	0	1	0	227
Idaho	4	4	0	0	7,765
Illinois	40	30	9	1	71,892
Indiana	2	1	1	0	1,227
Iowa	21	18	2	1	13,821
Kansas	21	15	6	0	11,852
Kentucky	18	12	6	0	8,287
Louisiana	1	0	1	0	75
Maine	1	1	0	0	474
Maryland	18	13	5	0	15,698
Massachusetts	27	22	4	1	26,771
Michigan	23	21	2	0	60,651
Minnesota	17	13	3	1	9,070
Mississippi	28	23	5	0	17,638
Missouri	17	8	9	0	21,474
Montana	2	2	0	0	709
Nebraska	6	4	2	0	2,460
New Hampshire	3	2	0	1	1,164
New Jersey	12	4	8	0	7,533
New Mexico	5	4	1	0	2,375
New York	67	40	22	5	116,928
North Carolina	22	18	2	2	21,325
North Dakota	6	4	2	0	4,290
Ohio	10	5	3	2	20,332
Oklahoma	16	11	5	0	10,706

State	Total Number	Curricular Offerings: Transfer and Occupational	Curricular Offerings: Transfer Only	Curricular Offerings: Occupational Only	Enrollments
Oregon	12	10	1	1	21,854
Pennsylvania	43	31	7	5	37,717
Rhode Island	3	3	0	0	3,704
South Carolina	6	4	0	2	3,304
South Dakota	2	1	1	0	327
Tennessee	7	4	3	0	3,499
Texas	47	32	15	0	61,938
Utah	3	3	0	0	2,390
Vermont	4	2	0	2	1,649
Virginia	23	18	4	1	11,746
Washington	17	16	1	0	40,206
West Virginia	4	3	1	0	2,822
Wisconsin	12	2	10	0	15,041
Wyoming	5	5	0	0	3,645
Canal Zone	1	1	0	0	1,314
Puerto Rico	2	2	0	0	2,731
Virgin Island	1	1	0	0	737
TOTALS	769	564	174	31	1,292,753

COMMENTS ON THE ABOVE STATISTICAL DATA

1. Of the 769 institutions reporting, 564-73.3%-provide a comprehensive program including both transfer and occupational courses.

2. 174 institutions-22.6%-provide transfer courses only.

3. 31 institutions-4%-limit the curriculum to occupational courses.

4. 738 colleges-95.9%-offer transfer courses either exclusively (174) or in a comprehensive program which includes also occupational courses (564).

5. 595-77.3%-offer occupational courses within a comprehensive program (564) or in a program restricted to occupational training (31).

In addition to the 769 two year colleges presently operating, 39 additional institutions in 18 states are scheduled to open in 1966.

PROGRAM PERSPECTIVES FOR A COMMUNITY COLLEGE IN DELAWARE

by

Dr. Ruth Laws
Delaware Department of Public Instruction

Projection of enrollments may be based on one or a combination of possible figures. One possibility is to project on the basis of a reliably established percentage of those in a given age group in the population who would be expected to enroll in the program. A second method of projection is to establish the number of high school graduates in the attendance area for a given year and project enrollment according to a reliable percentage of those high school graduates who would attend a publicly supported post high school.

In light of the experience of the State of North Carolina who has established that 25 percent of its high school graduates in a given year attend Community College academic programs, another 25 percent attend Vocational-Technical Community College programs and still another 25 percent go on to four year colleges, we consider this a logical system of projection and have, therefore, chosen to use their percentages. They maintain that the community college motivates many more students to continue their education.

Additional sources of student population would be those who have been graduated for more than a year, those who drop out from college and those employed persons who are anxious to develop new skills or upgrade through retraining. No attempt has been made here to project the number of such persons who would enroll. Rather, it is felt that this group might tend to round out the numbers in the recent graduates projection.

Based on the percentage of attendance established by North Carolina and on their established 60 percent yearly retention rate, we project the following

enrollments for the first two years.

High School Graduates - Kent and Sussex Counties - 1964	1,571
High School Graduates - Kent and Sussex Counties - 1965	1,875
Enrollees -- Community College Vocational-Technical Program the first year (25% of 1,571)	393
Enrollees -- Community College Academic Program the first year (25% of 1,571)	393
TOTAL Enrollees -- First Year (393 + 393)	786
First Year enrollees who continue the second year (60% of 786)	471
Enrollees -- Community College Vocational-Technical Program the second year (25% of 1,875)	469
Enrollees -- Community College Academic Program the second year (25% of 1,875)	469
TOTAL New Enrollees -- Second Year (469 + 469)	938
TOTAL Enrollees at commencement of second year (471 + 938)	1,409

APPENDIX IIa.

A P P E N D I X - III.

RESULTS OF A STATE-WIDE SURVEY OF STUDENTS' OPINIONS, INTERESTS AND PLANS FOR POST HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION

The survey was conducted in Sussex County Delaware early in the school year 1965-66. The specific purposes of the survey were (1) to determine whether students with definite interests in post high school education would be available in sufficient number to justify the establishment of a community college to serve Sussex County and lower Delaware and (2) to determine the kind of education students of the area would be interested in. The results of the Sussex survey indicated that an adequate college enrollment could be expected and that both academic transfer and technical curriculum are needed and desired.

The same survey was later conducted in Kent County and New Castle County at the request of Dr. Richard P. Gousha, Delaware State Superintendent of Public Instruction. The results of the survey in the three counties are herewith reported.

The replies of the students are important to them as individuals and will help the state educational authorities and the communities at large to determine whether community colleges should be established within commuting distance of students' homes. The replies also indicate what types of courses are needed and desired by the youth of Delaware.

KENT COUNTY

	Juniors	Seniors	Total	Percent Of Total
Number of students participating	588	348	936	
Expect to continue formal education after graduatcn? YES	404	269	673	71.9
High School program designed for admission to school of choice? YES	399	273	672	71.7
Type of Curriculum desired				
A. Academic-Transfer	261	169	430	45.9
B. Technical training terminal or transfer	186	112	298	31.8
C General education-terminal	62	30	92	9.8
D. Flexible program allowing students to hold part time jobs while attending College	189	92	281	30.0
Would you consider enrolling in such an institution? YES	209	100	309	33.0
PROBABLY	163	112	275	28.3
NOT LIKELY	208	171	379	40.5

The survey was conducted so late in the school year that many seniors were not available and not as many juniors participated as would have, had the survey been conducted earlier. Due also to the late timing so few students were able to consult their parents that the results on that point are not satistically significant.

SUSSEX COUNTY

	Juniors	Seniors	Total	Percent of Total
Number of students participating	1057	910	1967	100.0
Expect to continue formal education after graduation? YES	776	600	1376	70.0
High School program designed for admission to school of choice? YES	809	640	1449	73.6
Type of Curriculum desired				
A. Academic-Transfer	422	366	788	40.0
B. Technical training terminal or transfer	443	436	879	44.6
C. General education-terminal	160	104	264	13.4
D. Flexible program allowing students to hold part time jobs while attending College	283	261	544	27.6
Would you consider enrolling in such an institution?				
YES	300	263	563	28.6
PROBABLY	400	311	711	36.1
NOT LIKELY	333	278	611	31.0

NEW CASTLE COUNTY

	Juniors	Seniors	Total	Percent Of Total
Number of students participating	3416	181	3597	
Expect to continue formal education after graduation? YES	2550	88	2638	73.3
High School program designed for admission to school of choice YES	2442	100	2542	70.6
Type of Curriculum desired				
A. Academic-Transfer	1488	41	1529	42.5
B. Technical training terminal or transfer	1272	58	1330	36.9
C. General education-terminal	306	31	337	9.3
D. Flexible program allowing students to hold part time jobs while attending College	978	51	1029	28.6
Would you consider enrolling in such an institution? YES	771	39	810	22.5
PROBABLY	1078	46	1124	31.2
NOT LIKELY	1306	44	1350	37.5

The survey was conducted so late in the school year that in general seniors were not available, - only one school reported answers from seniors. Fewer juniors participated than would have had the survey been conducted earlier in the school year. Due also to the late timing very few students could consult their parents about their responses.

ALL COUNTIES

	Juniors	Seniors	Total	Percent Of Total
Number of students participating	5061	1439	6500	100.0
Expect to continue formal education after graduation? YES	3730	957	4687	72.1
High School program designed for admission to school of choice? YES	3650	1013	4663	71.8
Type of Curriculum desired				
A. Academic-Transfer	2171	576	2747	42.2
B. Technical training terminal or transfer	1901	606	2507	38.2
C. General education-terminal	528	175	693	10.6
D. Flexible program allowing students to hold part time jobs while attending College	1450	404	1854	28.5
Would you consider enrolling in such an institution?				
YES	1280	402	1682	25.9
PROBABLY	1641	469	2110	32.4
NOT LIKELY	1847	493	2340	36.0

PERCENTAGE LISTING *

Number participating:	Sussex (1967)	Kent (936)	New Castle (3597)	Total (6500)
Expect to continue formal education after high school	70.0 %	71.9 %	73.3 %	72.1 %
High School program designed for admission to school of choice	73.6	71.7	70.6	71.8
Type of curriculum desired				
A. Academic-transfer	40.0	45.9	42.5	42.2
B. Technical-terminal or transfer	44.6	31.8	36.9	38.2
C. General education-terminal	13.4	9.8	9.3	10.6
D. Flexible program, job possibilities	27.6	30.0	28.6	28.5
Would you consider enrolling?				
YES	28.6	33.0	22.5	25.9
PROBABLY	36.1	28.3	31.2	32.4
NOT LIKELY	31.0	40.5	37.5	36.0

Note: The following yes plus probably responses indicate greatest potential for college registration.

Sussex County	1274	64.7
Kent County	584	62.3
New Castle County	1934	53.7
Total:	3792	58.3

*Some totals exceed 100% due to multiple choice answers.

A PRIVATE COMMUNICATION BY OTIS JEFFERSON

POTENTIAL COMMUNITY COLLEGE ENROLLMENTS

There are several methods commonly used to estimate the potential full-time enrollment of community colleges:

Formula 1: "The potential enrollment of a newly established community college may be estimated by using the ratio of one potential college student for every three pupils enrolled in high school grades 10, 11, and 12." This formula was developed by the state of Florida.

Formula 2: "The potential enrollment of a newly established community college may be estimated by computing 20% of the total high school enrollment in grades 9, 10, 11, and 12." This formula was developed by the state of Iowa.

Formula 3: "The potential enrollment of a newly established community college may be estimated by computing 25% of the total high school enrollment in grades 9, 10, 11, and 12." This formula was developed by the state of New Mexico.

Formula 4: "The potential enrollment of a newly established community college may be estimated by computing 40% of the high school graduates in the county (or area to be served) for the two preceding years." This formula was developed by the state of California.

Formula 5: "The potential enrollment of a newly established community college may be estimated by computing 30% of the total number of 18 and 19 year olds living in the county (or area to be served)." This formula was developed by the state of Michigan.

Formula 6: "The potential enrollment of a newly established community college may be estimated by computing the mean of the other five formulae." This formula has been adopted by the state of New Jersey.

For the purpose of verifying the very conservative nature of the projec-

tions presented in the white paper "Community College Needs in Delaware" each formula, except No. 5, which has been estimated, is developed. Statistics on the number of 18 and 19 year olds in each section of Delaware is not readily available. However, Formula 4 (the number of high school graduates in the two preceding years) and Formula 5 (the number of 18 and 19 year olds) arrive at nearly identical figures in other states. The 10% difference in computation of the two formulae takes into account the rather sizeable number of drop-outs found in the 18 to 19 year old category.

Current High School Enrollments (September, 1965)

	New Castle	Kent	Sussex	Sussex Regional
Grade 12	5,565	931	985	1,208
Grade 11	5,943	1,082	1,145	1,439
Grade 10	6,219	1,145	1,302	1,592
Subtotal	17,727	3,158	3,432	4,239
Grade 9	6,052	1,447	1,450	1,794
total	23,779	4,605	4,882	6,033
Graduates				
June, 1964	4,300	774	859	1,056
June, 1965	5,178	902	960	1,213
Total	9,478	1,676	1,819	2,269

APPENDIX IVa.

Enrollment Projections (Colleges Opening September, 1965)

	New Castle	Kent	Sussex	Sussex Regional
Formula I	5,909	1,053	1,143	1,413
Formula II	4,756	921	976	1,207
Formula III	5,945	1,151	1,220	1,508
Formula IV*	3,791	670	728	908
Formula V**	3,791	670	728	908
Formula VI (mean)	4,838	893	959	1,189

* Formula 4's lower figures result from the much smaller graduating classes in 1964-1965.

** Formula 5 has been estimated at the same as Formula 4.

High School Enrollment Statistics (September, 1967)

(Drop-out Rate Excluded)

	New Castle	Kent	Sussex	Sussex Regional
Grade 12	6,219	1,145	1,302	1,592
Grade 11	6,052	1,447	1,383	1,794
Grade 10	6,447	1,438	1,450	1,780
Subtotal	18,718	4,030	4,135	5,166
Grade 9	6,768	1,696	1,402	1,807
Total	25,486	5,726	5,537	6,973
Graduates				
June, 1966	5,454	913	961	1,178
June, 1967	5,715	1,022	1,075	1,354
Total	11,169	1,935	2,036	2,532

APPENDIX IVb.

Community College Enrollment Projections

(Colleges Opening September, 1967)

	New Castle	Kent	Sussex	Sussex Regional
Formula I	6,239	1,343	1,378	1,722
Formula II	5,097	1,145	1,107	1,395
Formula III	6,372	1,432	1,384	1,743
Formula IV	4,468	774	814	1,013
Formula V	4,468	774	814	1,013
Formula VI (mean)	5,329	1,094	1,099	1,377

APPENDIX IVc.

APPENDIX V

HOUSE BILL NO. 529

AS AMENDED BY

HOUSE AMENDMENT NO. 1

AN ACT TO CREATE THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE DELAWARE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, TO EMPOWER THE BOARD TO OPERATE LEARNING INSTITUTIONS AND TO MAKE A SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION THEREFOR.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE:

Section 1. Title 14, Delaware Code, is amended by adding thereto a new Part to read:

PART VI. DELAWARE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

CHAPTER 91. DELAWARE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

§ 9101. Definitions

As used in this chapter -

"Board" means the Board of Trustees of the Delaware Institute of Technology.

"The Institute" means the Delaware Institute of of Technology.

"Institution" means such institutions of higher learning as may be from time to time established by the Board.

§ 9102. Creation of Board

There shall be a Board of Trustees of the Delaware Institute of Technology which shall be a state agency.

§ 9103. Composition; qualifications; chairman; appointment; term; compensation; vacancy; quorum

(a) The Board of Trustees shall consist of 7 Trustees.

(b) The Trustees shall be appointed by the Governor by and with the consent of a majority of the members elected to the Senate.

(c) Six Trustees shall be appointed for terms of 3 years each, commencing, in each case, from the date of ap-

pointment. The 6 Trustees appointed for a term of 3 years shall reside: 1 in the City of Wilmington, 1 in the remainder of New Castle County. 1 in Kent County and 1 in Sussex County. The other 2 members may reside anywhere in the state. The seventh member may reside anywhere in the state; shall serve at the pleasure of the Governor and shall be Chairman of the Board. He may be removed at any time by the Governor and shall serve until he is removed by the Governor.

(d) No more than 4 Trustees shall be members of same political party.

(e) Each Trustee shall be a citizen of the United States, a qualified voter of this state and a resident of this state for at least 3 years preceding his appointment.

(f) A Trustee shall continue to reside in the political subdivision of which he was a resident at the time of his appointment.

(g) In case of a vacancy on the Board for any reason other than expiration of the term of office, the Governor shall fill such vacancy for the unexpired term by and with the consent of a majority of the members elected to the Senate.

(h) No member of the Board shall receive any compensation for his duties except that he may receive his actual travel expenses.

(i) Four members of the Board shall constitute a quorum. A majority of the members present at any meeting and constituting a quorum shall be sufficient for any action by the Board

§ 9104. Purpose and object

The purpose of The Institute shall be to operate public institutions of learning for persons who have graduated from high school or who are unable to attend public high schools.

§ 9105. Powers and duties of Board

(a) The Board may establish such institutions

of learning throughout the State as may be necessary to effectuate the purposes of this chapter.

(b) The Board shall have custody of and be responsible for the property of the Institutions and shall be responsible for the management and control of said Institutions.

(c) For the effectuation of the purposes of this chapter, the Board, in addition to such other powers expressly granted to it by this chapter, shall have the following powers:

(1) To select such officers, except the Chairman, as it may deem desirable, from among its own membership

(2) To adopt or change the name of the Institutions established by it

(3) To adopt and use a seal

(4) To sue and be sued

(5) To determine the educational program of the Institutions.

(6) To appoint members of the administrative and teaching staffs of the Institutions and to fix their compensation and terms of employment

(7) To appoint or employ such other officers of the Institutions, agents and employees as may be required to carry out the provisions of this chapter and to fix and determine their qualifications, duties, compensation, terms of office or employment and all other terms and conditions of employment.

(8) To fix schedules of tuition rates and fees for educational services at the Institutions

(9) To grant diplomas, certificate or degrees

(10) To enter into contracts

(11) To accept from any government or governmental agency, or from any other public or private body, or from any other source, grants or contributions of money or property (conditional or otherwise) which the Board may use for or in aid of any of its purposes

(12) To acquire (by gift, purchase, condemnation or otherwise), own, lease, use and operate property, whether real, personal or mixed, or any interest therein, which is necessary or desirable for educational purposes

(13) To determine that any property owned by the Institute is no longer necessary for educational purposes and to dispose of the same in such manner and upon such terms and conditions as shall be established by it

(14) To make and promulgate such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the provision of this chapter, that are necessary and proper for the administration and operation of The Institutions and for the conduct of the business of the Board

(15) To exercise all other powers not inconsistent with the provisions of this chapter, which may be reasonable necessary or incidental to the establishment, maintenance and operation of higher learning institutions.

(16) To employ such persons as deemed desirable.

§ 9106. Transfer of property

Within applicable provisions of law, any department or agency of the state government, and any subdivision of the state may sell, give, lease, or otherwise make available any of its property to, or for use by the Board.

§ 1907. Donations; misnomer

Devises, bequests, grants and gifts to The Institute or any of its Institutions shall not be avoided by any misnomer, if the description can be understood with reason-

able certainty.

§ 1908. Treasurer's bond

The Treasurer of the Board shall give bond with good and sufficient security to the State in the sum of $10,000, conditioned for the faithful application of all the monies received. The bond shall be approved by the Trustees and shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

Section 2. The original appointments of the members of the Board authorized to be appointed by this act for a fixed term shall be staggered so that 2 Trustees shall be appointed for a term of 1 year, 2 Trustees shall be appointed for a term of 2 years and 2 Trustees shall be appointed for a term of 3 years as provided in this act.

Section 3. The Board appointed pursuant to this act shall report to the Governor and to the General Assembly before January 3, 1967 of its progress and of its recommendations for the establishment of institutions of higher education.

Section 4. The sum of $50,000 is appropriated to the Board of Trustees of the Delaware Institute of Technology for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, for effectuating the purposes of this act.

Section 5. This Act is a supplementary appropriation and the money appropriated shall be paid by the State Treasurer out of funds in the General Fund of the State of Delaware, not otherwise appropriated.